



California Environmental Protection Agency  
Department of Toxic Substances Control

HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY PERMIT

Permit Number: ~~XXXXXXXX~~ 06-GLN-17

Facility Name:  
Industrial Service Oil Company, Inc.  
1700 South Soto Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90023

Owner Name:  
Industrial Service Oil Company, Inc.  
1700 South Soto Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90023

Operator Name:  
Industrial Service Oil Company, Inc.  
1700 South Soto Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90023

Facility EPA ID Number: CAD099452708

Effective Date of Permit:  
~~XXXXXX~~ **January 20, 2007**

Expiration Date of Permit:  
~~XXXXXX~~ **January 19, 2017**

Date Issued: **December 18, 2006**

Pursuant to Section 25200 of the California Health and Safety Code, this RCRA-equivalent Hazardous Waste Facility Permit is hereby issued to: Industrial Service Oil Company, Incorporated. The issuance of this Permit is subject to the conditions set forth in Attachment A and the Part "B" Application dated September 2004~~0~~ (with subsequent revisions 1 through 7, dated June 2002, October 2002, November 2003, June 2004, August 2004, October 2004, and August 2005). The Attachment A consists of ~~55~~ **58** pages and Appendix A.

Jose Kou, Chief  
Southern California Permitting and  
Corrective Action Branch  
Department of Toxic Substances Control

Date:

Industrial Service Oil Company, Inc.  
1700 South Soto Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90023

HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY PERMIT  
ATTACHMENT "A"  
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## HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY PERMIT

Industrial Service Oil Company, Inc.  
1700 South Soto Street  
Los Angeles, California 90023  
USEPA ID NO.: CAD099452708

### PART I. DEFINITIONS

All terms used in this Permit shall have the same meaning as those terms have in the California Health and Safety Code, division 20, chapter 6.5 and California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, unless expressly provided otherwise by this Permit. The definitions set forth below are applicable only to terms used in this Permit and shall not be construed as being applicable in any other context or as to any other facility. Unless explicitly stated otherwise, all cross-references to items in this Permit shall refer only to items occurring within the same part.

- 1) **"Container"** means any device that is opened or closed , and portable in which a material can be stored, handled, treated, transported, recycled, or disposed of.
- 2) **"DTSC"** as used in this Permit means the California Department of Toxic Substances Control.
- 3) **"Oily Waste"** Oily Waste means any liquid, semi-solid, or solid waste, other than Listed Waste, that contains Used Oil, unrefined petroleum, or any one or more of the following fractions of petroleum: gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, fuel oil, lubricating oil, wax, asphalt, coke, or hydrocarbon if the original purpose of the hydrocarbon was fuel, lubricant, wax, asphalt, or solvent.
- 4) **"Permittee"** as used in this Permit means the Owner and Operator as listed on the cover page of this permit.
- 5) **"POTW"** as used in this Permit means Publicly Owned Treatment Works, any device or system used in the treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature which is owned by a "State" or "municipality" (as defined by 33 U.S.C. section 1362). This definition includes sewers, pipes or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment.
- 6) **"RCRA"** as used in this Permit means the "Resource Conservation and Recovery Act," United States Code, Title 42, Chapter 82 – Solid Waste Disposal.
- 7) **"RCRA Fuels"** RCRA Fuels include one or more of the following: Waste Oil, Used Antifreeze, solvents, Listed Waste, Characteristic Waste. RCRA Fuels are wastes that may be blended for the purpose of being transported off-site to an authorized hazardous

waste facility for combustion or use as a fuel in a boiler, industrial furnace, or an incinerator.

- 8.) **"Rail Car," "Rail Tank Car," and "Tank Car"** shall be used interchangeably within the text of this permit.
- 9.) **"Recycled Oil"** as used in this Permit has the same meaning as set forth in California Health & Safety Code section 25250.1(a)(3)(A).
- 10.) **"Sump"** means any pit or reservoir that meets the definition of tank and those troughs/trenches connected to it that serve to collect hazardous waste for transport to hazardous waste storage, treatment, or disposal facilities.
- 11.) **"Tank"** means a stationary device, designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste which is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support.
- 12.) **"Used Glycol"** Used Glycol is referred to as the feed stream into the glycol distillation process.
- 13.) **"Used Oil"** Used Oil is as defined in the California Health and Safety Code section 25250.1(a)(1).
- 14.) **"Waste Antifreeze"** means mixture of glycols from one or more of the following: used engine coolants, water based coolants from refrigeration systems, contaminated or off specification glycol based products, used glycols from gas dehydration, or used glycol based heat transfer fluids. Waste Antifreeze also means a mixture of the above wastes with one or more of the following: water, solids, Used Oil, and Oily Water. Waste Antifreeze also includes any oily phase or sediment that may have separated in a tank of Used Antifreeze.
- 15.) **"Used Antifreeze"** means mixture of glycols from one or more of the following: used engine coolants, water based coolants from refrigeration systems, contaminated or off specification glycol based products, used glycols from gas dehydration, or used glycol based heat transfer fluids. Used Antifreeze does not include any mixture with Listed Waste or Characteristic Wastes.
- 15.) **"Waste Glycol"** Waste Glycol is another name for Used Glycol.

## PART II. DESCRIPTION OF THE FACILITY AND OWNERSHIP

### 1. Owner

The facility owner is Industrial Service Oil Company, Inc. (hereafter "owner").

### 2. Operator

The facility operator is Industrial Service Oil Company, Inc. (hereafter "operator").

### 3. Location

The Industrial Service Oil Company, Inc. (ISOCI) facility (Facility) is located at 1700 South Soto Street in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles. It is bordered on the north by Pico Boulevard, on the south by Washington Boulevard, on the east by Grande Vista Avenue, and on the west by Soto Street. ISOCI is located 34° 1.116' North, 118° 13.145' West of the Bernardino Base. The City of Vernon is located about 0.5 miles to the south of the facility. The City of Los Angeles surrounds the facility to the north, south, east, and west. The railroad tracks located adjacent to the northern facility boundary are used by Union Pacific Railroad and Metrolink trains. The property is identified in the assessor's parcel number parcels 1-3, page 96-100, book 121.

Access to the facility is provided by Soto Street. The major east-west street is Washington Boulevard and the major north-south street is Soto Street. Freeway access to the facility is provided by interstate highways 710 and 5.

### 4. Permit History

In April 1986, ISOCI submitted a Part A application to operate a hazardous waste facility for California only regulated wastes. On May 23, 1986 DTSC granted an Interim Status Document (ISD) for the storage, treatment, and transfer of waste oil and mixed oil at ISOCI. This ISD was subsequently modified in 1988 to include management of used antifreeze and construction of a new Railspur for shipping of waste and products. The ISD was also modified on August 12, 2005 to allow additional storage of waste oil prior to certification as recycled oil.

### 5. Description

The Industrial Service Oil Company, Inc. is a company that occupies approximately a 2.7 acre triangular parcel of land in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles. In December 2003, ISOCI acquired an additional 2.6363 acres adjacent to the south border of the facility. The facility is located in an area zoned by the City of Los Angeles for Heavy Industry (HI). The areas located immediately adjacent to ISOCI are zoned for heavy industrial use. Virtually all of the area surrounding ISOCI is zoned for heavy

industry with a few commercial uses interspersed within the heavy industry. The closest residences are located approximately one-half mile north of the facility, on the north side of Olympic Boulevard.

### Current Operations

#### *Used Oil Blending and Certification*

After inbound shipments of used oil are fingerprint tested to identify the contents of the shipment, they may be commingled in the designated receiving Tanks 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27. Subsequently, the contents of the receiving tanks are transferred to the designated storage Tanks 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, and 700, where they are tested to certify that the oil meets the standards for recycled oil and the contents are no longer hazardous. Chemicals may be added and the contents are heated to remove water and break emulsions in the waste oil to produce recycled oil. Materials that are not recycled are transported to an off-site permitted hazardous waste facility for further treatment or disposal.

#### *Antifreeze Collection and Transfer*

Incoming antifreeze is stored in tanks for consolidation and off-site transfer for recycling.

### Proposed Operations

#### *RCRA Fuel Blending*

Organic waste containing a BTU value of 5,000 or higher may be blended to produce RCRA fuels of up to 25,000 gallons/day. The waste is blended specifically to meet permit requirements for cement kiln and waste incinerator destruction at offsite facilities.

#### *Wastewater Treatment System*

~~The wastewater treatment system shall treat on-site generated wastewater from the oil ultrafiltration process within the used oil treatment unit, the emissions control system, the antifreeze treatment system, and any wastewater generated off-site and received by the facility. The treatment includes heavy metal removal and neutralization of water before discharge to POTW under a permit. The system capacity is 84,600 gallons/day.~~

**The wastewater treatment system shall treat on-site generated wastewater from the Oil Treatment System, Glycol Recovery System, and the Waste Solids Treatment Unit, and any off-site generated wastes listed on page 24 of this permit. The treatment includes heavy metal removal and neutralization of water before discharge to POTW under a permit issued by the City of Los Angeles Bureau of**

**Sanitation. The system capacity is 84,600 gallons/day.**

*Used Oil Treatment*

The current used oil treatment system ~~shall~~ **may** be modified to include a series of storage tanks, filtration units, and separation tanks which shall employ heat and chemicals to produce recycled oil **as described in section IV (Oil Treatment System) of the Part B permit application.** ~~This system includes an ultrafiltration unit, a water separation unit, and a plate and frame filter press. The system effectively separates water and solids from the waste stream by pressing it through a series of filters.~~ The system ~~shall be able to~~ **is authorized to** treat up to 228,600 gallons/day of waste.

*Used Antifreeze Recycling*

The system shall include distillation and filtration steps to remove impurities from used antifreeze waste. The resultant water glycol mixture may be recycled and used as automotive coolant and the distilled glycol becomes a saleable product. The system capacity shall be 86,400 gallon/day.

*Waste Solids Treatment Unit*

The waste solid treatment unit shall treat the solids that are generated as a result of various waste treatment processes at the facility. The system reduces the volume of the waste to be disposed of offsite by removing the free liquids. Removed liquids are recycled back into the process through the wastewater treatment system. The system capacity shall be 14,400 gallons/day.

*Rail Spur*

The existing spur shall be converted from an exempt transfer station to a storage and transfer unit. The unit may accommodate up to ten (10) railcars at a time. Incoming or outbound waste may also be directly loaded/unloaded in to railcars after fingerprint testing and without going through tank systems. Up to 25 trucks may be directly unloaded into one railcar. A full rail car may remain onsite for up to one (1) year. A railcar may store up to 250,000 gallons of wastes.

*Container Management Units*

Two new hazardous waste storage areas for drums and other containers, including roll-off bins, shall be located adjacent to the tank farm at the loading dock. At the facility, containerized waste shall be stored for later treatment or transfer to a permitted off-site facility. The total storage capacity for the two new units shall be 46,200 gallons.

**56.** Facility Size and Type for Fee Purposes

The facility is categorized as a LARGE TREATMENT facility for the purpose of California Health and Safety Code section 25205.19.

### PART III. GENERAL CONDITIONS

#### 1. PERMIT APPLICATION DOCUMENTS

- (a) The Part "A" and Part "B" Applications dated September 21, 2000 and subsequent revisions 1 through 7, dated June 2002, October 2002, November 2003, June 2004, August 2004, October 2004, and August 2005, respectively, are hereby made a part of this Permit by reference.

#### 2. EFFECT OF PERMIT

- (a) The Permittee shall comply with the provisions of the California Health and Safety Code, and California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5. The issuance of this Permit by DTSC does not release the Permittee from any liability or duty imposed by federal or state statutes or regulations or local ordinances, except the obligation to obtain this Permit. The Permittee shall obtain the permits required by other governmental agencies, including but not limited to, the applicable land use planning, zoning, hazardous waste, air quality, and solid waste management laws for the construction and/or operation of the Facility.
- (b) The Permittee is permitted to treat, store and transfer hazardous wastes in accordance with the conditions of this Permit. Any treatment or storage of hazardous wastes not specifically authorized in this Permit is strictly prohibited. California Health & Safety Code section 25250.4 requires that used oil be managed as a hazardous waste until it has been shown to meet the requirements of subdivision (b) of California Health & Safety Code section 25250.1 or is excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste pursuant to California Health & Safety Code section 25143.2. Therefore, references in this permit to the term "hazardous waste" shall be deemed to include "used oil."
- (c) Compliance with the terms of this Permit does not constitute a defense to any action brought under any other law governing protection of public health or the environment, including, but not limited to, one brought for any imminent and substantial endangerment to human health or the environment.
- (d) DTSC's issuance of this Permit does not prevent DTSC from adopting or amending regulations that impose additional or more stringent requirements than those in existence at the time this Permit is issued and does not prevent the enforcement of these requirements against the Permittee.
- (e) Failure to comply with any term or condition set forth in the Permit in the time or manner specified herein shall subject the Permittee to possible enforcement

action including but not limited to penalties pursuant to California Health & Safety Code section 25187.

- (f) In addition, failure to submit any information required in connection with the Permit, or falsification and/or misrepresentation of any submitted information, is grounds for revocation of this Permit (Cal. Code Regs., title 22, §66270.43).
- (g) In case of conflicts between the Operation Plan and the Permit, the Permit conditions take precedence.
- (h) This Permit includes and incorporates by reference any conditions of waste discharge requirements issued by the State Water Resources Control Board or any of the California Regional Water Quality Control Boards and any conditions imposed pursuant to section 13227 of the Water Code.

3. COMPLIANCE WITH CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

An Environmental Impact Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq. and the CEQA Guidelines, Section 15070 et seq. of California Code of Regulations, title 14.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

In compliance with environmental monitoring, the permittee has instituted corrective action under the Corrective Action Consent Agreement Docket HWCA: P3-00/01-002 issued on August 11, 2000 per California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.701(a)(2).

#### PART IV. PERMITTED UNITS AND ACTIVITIES

This Permit authorizes operation only of the facility units and activities listed below. The Permittee shall not treat or store hazardous waste in any unit other than those specified in this Part III. Any modifications to a unit or activity authorized by this Permit require the written approval of DTSC in accordance with the permit modification procedures set forth in California Code of Regulations, title 22.

## **PROCESS DESCRIPTIONS**

### **CONTAINER MANAGEMENT AREA NO. 1**

<b>ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION CONTAINER MANAGEMENT AREA NO. 1</b>	
UNIT NAME	Container Management Area No. 1 (CMA 1)
LOCATION	Container Management Area No.1 is located at the north end of Container Management Area No.7 as shown on the Facility Plan Figure II-4.
OPERATING STATUS	CMA 1 is a new unit authorized by this permit.
ACTIVITY TYPE	Container Management Unit; Inspection, Sorting & Sampling of Containers. Receiving, Storage and Consolidation. Treatment of Hazardous Waste in Containers. Drum Emptying.
ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	Hazardous wastes may be stored for up to one year in containers. Treatment activity is the addition of absorbent materials for stabilization of sludges and free liquids. Wastes may be from off-site generators or on-site sources such as screening debris, sludges, solids, filters, and spill clean-up debris. Empty containers and containers storing reagent chemicals / off-specification materials may be stored in CMA 1. Wastes to be managed include wastewater, oils, fuels, solvents, and other organic waste types. Compatible wastes may be consolidated.
WASTES COME FROM	<p>On-site waste management processes, off-site generators, and the following processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste Oil receiving &amp; storage (screened solids &amp; tank bottoms): Tanks 40, 41, 42, &amp; 43</li> <li>• Waste Oil treatment (tank bottoms): Tanks 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, &amp; 27.</li> <li>• Waste water treatment (solids): Tanks WT-4, WT-5, &amp; WT-6.</li> <li>• Glycol receiving and treatment (solids): Tank 47.</li> </ul>

<b>ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION CONTAINER MANAGEMENT AREA NO. 1</b>	
<b>WASTES GO TO</b>	<p>On-site treatment processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Oil Recycling - Tanks 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 40, 41, 42, 43, 53, &amp; 55</li><li>• Anti-freeze recycling - Tank 49</li><li>• Fuel Blending - Tank 600</li><li>• RCRA Waste – Tanks 44, 45</li><li>• Wastewater Treatment - Tanks 48, 49</li></ul> <p>Off-site disposal or recycling facilities by railcar or truck.</p>
<b>PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>Container Management Area #1 is North of Container Management Area #7. The area dimensions are 61' x 24' 3". The secondary containment area floor is an 8" thick reinforced concrete slab. Containment walls surrounding Container Management Areas #1 and #7 are 17" high. The South division berm in Area #1 is 8" high. Forklifts, pallet jacks, dollies, and ramps are used for container relocation within and around the area.</p> <p>Containment calculations are provided in the Part B Permit Application, Section IV, Exhibit IV-1.</p>
<b>MAXIMUM CAPACITY</b>	<p>200 55-gallon containers or any combination of large and small containers ranging in size from roll-off bins, totes, and recovery drums to small reagent bottles, which total 11,000 gallons maximum including displacement of the roll-off bins.</p>
<b>AIR EMISSIONS STANDARDS</b>	<p>Containers must comply with 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 264 Subpart C-C, and California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 14, articles <del>s 27, 28,</del> and 28.5.</p>

<b>ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION CONTAINER MANAGEMENT AREA NO. 1</b>	
<b>WASTE TYPE</b>	RCRA regulated and California regulated hazardous wastes with waste codes as listed below may be handled and stored in closed containers in Container Management Area 1. Solid wastes, liquids, sludges to be stabilized, wastes generated from ISOCI treatment processes, and wastes received for treatment or consolidation with the RCRA-waste and California-waste codes listed below. Treatment chemicals are also stored in this storage area.
<b>RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES</b>	D005, D006, D007, D008, D010, F037, F038, K048, K049, K051, K052
<b>CALIFORNIA WASTE CODES</b>	133, 134, 135, 211, 221, 222, 223, 241, 251, 252, 351, 352, 451, 512, 513, 612
<b>UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS</b>	<p>Container Management Area 1 is a manual operation requiring visual supervision, inspection and handling of the container and wastes. Containers shall remain closed except when adding or removing waste.</p> <p>For compliance purposes, containers are assumed filled to capacity unless they are empty as defined in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66261.7 (b).</p> <p>Aisle space between rows of containers shall be 30" minimum. Containers may be stacked 8' high maximum.</p> <p>During an inspection by DTSC, shrink wrap must be removed as required for inspection.</p> <p>Containers in shrink wrap packaging on a pallet must be of the same waste stream.</p> <p>Shrink-wrapped containers must be labeled using the date from the oldest containers on that pallet.</p>

## **PROCESS DESCRIPTIONS**

### **CONTAINER MANAGEMENT AREA NO. 7**

<b>ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION CONTAINER MANAGEMENT AREA NO. 7</b>	
UNIT NAME	Container Management Area No. 7 (CMA 7)
LOCATION	Container Management Area No. 7 is located to the west of and adjacent to the tank containment areas in the ISOCI facility as shown on Figure II-4.
OPERATING STATUS	CMA 7 is a new unit authorized by this permit.
ACTIVITY TYPE	Container Management Unit; Inspection, Sorting & Sampling of Containers. Receiving, Storage and Consolidation. Treatment of Hazardous Waste in Containers. Container emptying.
ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	Hazardous wastes may be stored for up to one year in containers. Treatment activity is the addition of absorbent materials for stabilization of sludges and free liquids. Wastes may be from off- site generators or on-site sources such as screening debris, sludges, solids, filters, and spill clean-up debris. Wastes to be managed include wastewater, oils, fuels, solvents, and other organic waste types. Compatible wastes may be consolidated. <b>Empty containers and containers storing reagent chemicals / off-specification materials may be stored in CMA-7.</b>
WASTES COME FROM	<p>On-site waste management processes, off-site generators, and the following on-site processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste Oil receiving &amp; storage (screened solids &amp; tank bottoms) Tanks 41, 42, &amp; 43</li> <li>• Waste Oil treatment (tank bottoms) Tanks 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 50, &amp; 56</li> <li>• Waste water treatment (solids) WT-4, WT-5, &amp; WT-6</li> <li>• Glycol receiving &amp; treatment (solids) Tank 47</li> </ul>

<b>ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION CONTAINER MANAGEMENT AREA NO. 7</b>	
WASTES GO TO	<p>On-site treatment processes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oil Recycling - Tanks 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 40, 41, 42, 43, 53, &amp; 55</li> <li>Anti-freeze recycling - Tank 49</li> <li>Fuel Blending - Tank 600</li> <li>RCRA waste storage - Tanks 44, 45</li> <li>Waste Water Treatment - Tanks 48, 49</li> </ul> <p>Off-site disposal or recycling by rail car or truck.</p>
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	<p>The area consists of a 72' 9" by 61' steel reinforced concrete slab 8" thick. The slab includes a surrounding wall 1'-3" high and two 8" high concrete berms which divide the storage area into three equal areas. The internal berms are for separating incompatible waste types. Each area drains to a 2' square by 1' deep sump for collection and removal of rainfall or an accidental spill of waste. Sumps shall be emptied on a daily basis so as not to act as a storage area.</p> <p>Containment calculations are provided in the Part B Permit Application, Section IV, Exhibit IV-1.</p>
MAXIMUM CAPACITY	<p>The maximum design capacity is 35,200 gallons which is calculated based on 640 55-gallon drums. Other container sizes and capacities may be stored in the containment area as long as the 35,200 gallon maximum limit is not exceeded. Up to four roll-off bins containing 80 cubic yards of solids may be stored in the containment area. The volume of these four roll-off bins will be included in, i.e., not in addition to, the maximum capacity of 35,200 gallons for this unit. For compliance purposes, containers are assumed to be filled to capacity unless they are empty as defined in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66261.7(b).</p>
AIR EMISSIONS STANDARDS	<p>Containers must comply with 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 264 Subpart C-C, and California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 14, articles <del>27, 28,</del> and 28.5.</p>

<b>ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION CONTAINER MANAGEMENT AREA NO. 7</b>	
<b>WASTE TYPE</b>	RCRA regulated and California regulated hazardous wastes with waste codes as listed below may be handled and stored in closed containers in Area 7. Ignitable <del>and reactive wastes</del> may be stored in that portion of the containment area which is greater than 50 feet from the property lines.

<b>ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION CONTAINER MANAGEMENT AREA NO. 7</b>	
RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES	D001, D002, D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D009, D010, D011, D012, D013, D014, D015, D016, D017, D018, D019, D021, D022, D023, D024, D025, D026, D027, D028, D029, D030, D031, D032, D033, D034, D035, D036, D037, D038, D039, D040, D041, D042, D043, F001, F002, F003, F004, F005, F006, F007, F008, F009, F010, F011, F012, F019, F024, F025, F037, F038, K002, K003, K004, K005, K006, K007, K008, K009, K010, K014, K015, K016, K017, K018, K019, K020, K021, K022, K023, K024, K025, K026, K028, K029, K030, K031, K032, K033, K034, K035, K036, K037, K038, K039, K040, K041, K042, K043, K046, K048, K049, K050, K051, K052, K060, K061, K062, K064, K065, K066, K069, K071, K073, K083, K084, K085, K086, K087, K088, K090, K091, K093, K094, K095, K096, K097, K098, K099, K100, K101, K102, K103, K104, K105, K106, K107, K108, K109, K110, K111, K112, K113, K114, K115, K116, K117, K118, K123, K124, K125, K126, K136, K141, K142, K143, K144, K145, K147, K148, K149, K150, K151, K156, K157, K158, K159, K160, K161, U002, U003, U004, U005, U007, U009, U010, U011, U012, U014, U015, U016, U017, U018, U019, U021, U022, U024, U025, U026, U027, U028, U029, U030, U031, U032, U034, U035, U036, U037, U038, U039, U041, U042, U043, U044, U045, U046, U047, U048, U049, U050, U051, U052, U053, U055, U056, U057, U058, U059, U060, U061, U062, U063, U064, U066, U067, U068, U069, U070, U071, U072, U073, U074, U075, U076, U077, U078, U079, U080, U081, U082, U083, U084, U085, U086, U087, U089, U090, U091, U092, U093, U094, U095, U097, U098, U099, U101, U102, U103, U105, U106, U107, U108, U109, U110, U111, U112, U113, U114, U116, U117, U118, U119, U120, U121, U122, U124, U125, U126, U127, U128, U129, U130, U131, U132, U134, U136, U137, U138, U140, U141, U142, U143, U144, U145, U146, U147, U148, U149, U150, U151, U152, U153, U154, U155, U156, U157, U158, U159, U161, U163, U164, U165, U166, U167, U168, U169, U170, U171, U172, U173, U174, U176, U177, U178, U179, U180, U181, U182, U183, U184, U185, U186, U187, U188, U190, U191, U192, U193, U194, U196, U197, U200, U201, U202, U203, U204, U206, U207, U208, U209, U210, U211, U212, U214, U215, U216, U217, U218, U219, U220, U221, U222, U225, U226, U227, U228, U235, U236, U237, U238, U239, U240, U243, U244, U246, U247, U248, U249, U328, U353, U359

<b>ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION CONTAINER MANAGEMENT AREA NO. 7</b>	
<b>CALIFORNIA WASTE CODES</b>	121, 122, 123, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 141, 151, 161, 162, 171, 172, 181, 211, 212, 213, 214, 221, 222, 223, 231, 232, 241, 251, 252, 271, 272, 281, 291, 311, 331, 341, 342, 343, 351, 352, 411, 421, 431, 441, 451, 461, 471, 481, 491, 512, 513, 521, 541, 551, 561, 571, 581, 591, 611, 612, 613, 711, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 741, 751
<b>UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS</b>	<p>Container Management Area 7 is a manual operation requiring visual supervision, inspection and handling of the container and wastes. Containers shall remain closed except when adding or removing waste.</p> <p>For compliance purposes, containers are assumed filled to capacity unless they are empty as defined in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66261.7 (b).</p> <p>Aisle space between rows of containers shall be 30" minimum. Containers may be stacked 8' high maximum.</p> <p>During an inspection by DTSC, shrink wrap must be removed as required for inspection.</p> <p>Containers in shrink wrap packaging on a pallet must be of the same waste stream.</p> <p>Shrink-wrapped containers must be labeled using the date from the oldest containers on that pallet.</p>

## **PROCESS DESCRIPTIONS**

### **WASTE WATER TREATMENT SYSTEM**

<b>ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION WASTE WATER TREATMENT SYSTEM</b>	
UNIT NAME	Waste Water Treatment System (WWTS)
LOCATION	The Waste Water Treatment System is located in the far western side of the Secondary Containment Area #4; adjacent to Container Management Area #7 (see Figures IV-42 & IV-44 of the Part B Application).
OPERATING STATUS	The WWTS is a new unit authorized by this permit.
ACTIVITY TYPE	The Waste Water Treatment System consists of wastewater receiving, storage, and treatment by physical and chemical methods.
ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	<p><b>General</b></p> <p>The WWTS treats wastewater from off-site sources and on-site generated waste from treatment of used-oil and waste glycols. The WWTS removes organic compounds from the wastewater prior to batch discharge per City of Los Angeles discharge permit. Unit operations within the WWTS include Equalization (EQ), Oil-water Separation (OWS), Coagulation / Flocculation Tank (CFT), Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF), Advanced Oxidation Processing (AOP), and Solids Management (SM).</p> <p><b>Equalization</b></p> <p>Wastewater from on-site treatment of used oil and waste glycols, and from off-site sources shall accumulate in storage Tanks 40, 41, 44, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, and 51. Wastewater shall be pumped to the OWS, the CFT, and / or the DAF. The tank levels in the storage tanks and the feed pumps to the OWS, the CFT, or the DAF shall be monitored with float level indicators and/or high level alarms to prevent overflow. In addition, visual monitoring will be conducted during treatment operations. The flow rate from variable drive feed pumps shall be monitored by flow metering instrumentation.</p>

	<p><b>Oil-Water Separation</b></p> <p>From the EQ, wastewater shall be pumped to the OWS, which shall separate free and demulsified oil. <del>Recovered oil shall be collected in a 55-gallon drum and stored next to the OWS for a maximum of 90 days before being sent to the Oil Treatment System for further treatment.</del> <b>Recovered oil shall be collected in a 55-gallon drum and stored next to the OWS for a maximum of 90 days prior to: 1) being sent to the Oil Treatment System for further treatment; <u>or</u> 2) being sent to container management unit CMA-1 or to container management unit CMA-7 for storage as hazardous waste.</b> Sludge bottoms shall be discharged by gravity into the sludge collection tank, WT-6. Effluent wastewater shall flow to the CFT.</p> <p><b>Coagulation/Flocculation Tank</b></p> <p>From the OWS, wastewater shall flow into the three-chamber CFT. Treatment chemicals from Tank WT-1 shall be added to control the pH and enhance coagulation / flocculation. Electronic sensors shall monitor the pH and liquid levels. During maintenance periods, bottom sediments from the CFT shall be collected in the effluent holding tank, WT-3.</p> <p><b>Dissolved Air Flotation</b></p> <p>Wastewater from the CFT shall gravity-feed to the DAF. The DAF shall separate floating material and sediment, and then shall be gravity fed to a sludge collection tank, WT-6. The residue shall then be treated further in the sludge conditioning tank WT-5 and the filter press FP-1. The wastewater from the DAF is then gravity fed to an effluent holding tank, WT-3.</p> <p>The effluent holding tank, WT-3, shall serve as the distribution point for wastewater to flow either to the AOP tanks 42, 52, 53, and 54, or the vacuum compression feed tank, Tank 43. WT-3 shall receive filtrate from solids dewatering and water draining from the DAF. The DAF shall include three level switches to control effluent pumps when operated in the automatic mode. Each effluent pump shall be equipped with variable frequency drives for controlling the flow rate to the AOP and vacuum compression feed. When a high-high condition is reached in the effluent holding tank, the DAF feed pumps shall shut off automatically.</p>
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### **Advanced Oxidation Process**

The AOP shall operate in batch mode while the contents of the oxidation contact tanks, including Tanks 42, 52, 53, and 54 are recirculated through the "Clorin" and e-Ox systems. Oxidizing gases shall be drawn into the recirculating water stream through a series of jet mixers in the recycle contact tank pumps. Each pump, when operating in automatic mode, shall be controlled by level switches in the oxidation contact tanks. These pumps shall recirculate water from the oxidation contact tanks through the "Clorin" and e-Ox generators, thereby providing transferring oxidizing gases into the liquid stream through jet mixers.

The "Clorin" and e-Ox processes chemically convert hazardous contaminants in wastewater to less hazardous or non-hazardous levels to meet sewer discharge limits. Chlorine, an oxidizer, is added to the wastewater stream in the "Clorin" generators to oxidize potentially hazardous contaminants. The wastewater is then transferred to the e-Ox generators where the oxidation is enhanced, thereby reducing the concentration of hazardous contaminants.

The "Clorin" generators, which are served by a common brine tank, WT-2, shall be controlled by an in-line residual chlorine monitor, which shall stop "Chlorin" generation at an established chlorine concentration. A level switch in the brine tank shall actuate a solenoid valve for control of feed (city) water. Pressure sensors in the "Clorin" generator discharge piping shall automatically turn off each generator upon reaching a pressure set point. When the pressure set point is reached, the AOP shall stop and wastewater treated in the oxidation contact tanks shall be tested before batch discharge in accordance with the City of Los Angeles wastewater discharge permit.

### **Solids Management**

OWS bottom solids, DAF float, and DAF bottom solids shall be collected in a 500-gallon sludge collection tank, WT-6, which shall be equipped with an inductive type level switch. At high level, sludge shall automatically be transferred to a 2,000-gallon sludge conditioning tank, WT-5, that shall be equipped with a mixer. A float switch shall automatically turn off the solids transfer pump at high level.

Sludge may be conditioned with diatomaceous earth or similar material prepared in the pre-coat preparation tank, WT-4. Pre-

	<p>coat slurry shall be prepared and recirculated through filter press FP-1 to deposit a porous protective “pre-coat” layer on the filter cloth.</p> <p>Conditioned sludge shall be pumped through the recessed chamber filter press for dewatering. Dewatered sludge cake shall be discharged to a self-tipping dumpster cart for subsequent disposal off-site.</p> <p>The WWTS shall be equipped with a safety shutdown system. Shutdown shall occur in the event of low and high levels in the storage and treatment tanks, low flow in pumps, or high pressure in the “Clorin” generators.</p>												
WASTES COME FROM	<p>Waste waters are received into Tanks 40, 41, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, and 51 from off-site generators in trucks, containers, and tank cars.</p> <p>Waste waters received from on-site processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Oil Treatment System</li><li>• Glycol Recovery System</li></ul>												
WASTES GO TO	Tanks 52, 53, and 54 for batch treatment and sewer discharge under permit granted by POTW.												
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	<p>The waste water treatment system is composed of the following tanks, process vessels, and equipment items located in secondary containment (described in Containment Unit 4). <del>The interior of all steel tanks in this unit are coated with epoxy to prevent corrosion.</del> <b>The interior of the tanks in this system will be epoxy-coated to resist corrosion if, based on the tank assessments described in Part V.(1) a of this permit, the engineer certifying the tank assessment reports recommends epoxy coating of the interior of the tanks to resist corrosion.</b></p>												
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)	<p><b><u>Equipment</u></b></p> <table><thead><tr><th><u>ITEM NO.</u></th><th><u>ITEM</u></th><th><u>DESCRIPTION</u></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Tank 40</td><td>Oily Wastewater / Antifreeze / Waste Glycol</td><td>19,447 gallons; vertical steel tank</td></tr><tr><td>Tank 41</td><td>Oily Wastewater</td><td>19,447 gallons; vertical steel tank</td></tr><tr><td>Tank 42</td><td>Oily Wastewater Treatment / Oxidation</td><td>18,612 gallons; vertical steel tank</td></tr></tbody></table>	<u>ITEM NO.</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	Tank 40	Oily Wastewater / Antifreeze / Waste Glycol	19,447 gallons; vertical steel tank	Tank 41	Oily Wastewater	19,447 gallons; vertical steel tank	Tank 42	Oily Wastewater Treatment / Oxidation	18,612 gallons; vertical steel tank
<u>ITEM NO.</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>											
Tank 40	Oily Wastewater / Antifreeze / Waste Glycol	19,447 gallons; vertical steel tank											
Tank 41	Oily Wastewater	19,447 gallons; vertical steel tank											
Tank 42	Oily Wastewater Treatment / Oxidation	18,612 gallons; vertical steel tank											

	Tank 43	Oily Wastewater / Vacuum Compression Feed	18,612 gallons; vertical steel tank
	Tank 46	Oily Wastewater / Antifreeze / Waste Glycol	20,150 gallons; vertical steel tank
	Tank 48	Oily Wastewater / Antifreeze / Waste Glycol	20,150 gallons; vertical steel tank
	Tank 49	Oily Wastewater / Antifreeze / Waste Glycol	20,150 gallons; vertical steel tank
	Tank 51	Antifreeze / Waste Glycol	20,150 gallons; vertical steel tank
	Tank 52	Oily Wastewater Treatment / Oxidation	20,150 gallons; vertical steel tank
	Tank 53	Oily Wastewater Treatment / Oxidation	20,150 gallons; vertical steel tank
	Tank 54	Oily Wastewater Treatment / Oxidation	20,150 gallons; vertical steel tank
	OWS-150	Oil / Water Separator	1,786 gallons; steel gravity separation tank; 150 gallons / minute
	CFT	Coagulation / Flocculation	1,650 gallons; steel triple chamber tank
	DAF	Dissolved Air Flotation	3,000 gallons; steel tank
	AOP	Advanced Oxidation Process	"Clorin" Generation / e-Ox Tricell
	<b><u>ITEM NO.</u></b>	<b><u>ITEM</u></b>	<b><u>DESCRIPTION</u></b>
	WT-1	Chemical Product (Altafloc)	500 gallons; vertical steel tank
	WT-2	Brine	52 gallons; polyethylene tank
	WT-3	Effluent	500 gallons; steel tank
	WT-4	Pre-coat	500 gallons; polyethylene tank
	WT-5	Sludge Conditioning	2,000 gallons; steel tank
	WT-6	Sludge Collection	500 gallons; steel tank
	FP-1	Filter Press	50 cubic feet capacity
	Containment calculations are provided in the Part B Permit Application, Section IV, Exhibit IV-1.		
MAXIMUM CAPACITY	Design processing capacity is 84,600 gallons per day.  Tank storage capacity is 228,040 gallons.		
AIR EMISSIONS STANDARDS	Containers and tanks in this unit must comply with 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 264 Subpart C-C, and California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 14, articles <del>s 27, 28,</del> and 28.5.		

WASTE TYPE	Waste Waters from ISOCI treatment of oil containing liquid wastes, aqueous liquids from off-site and on-site washing and rinsing activities, and inorganic off-site Waste Waters Containing less than 1% metals.
RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES	None.
CALIFORNIA WASTE CODES	133, 134, 135, 214, 221, 223, 241, 252, 342, 343, 561
UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS	Waste Water shall be treated to meet sewer discharge standards prior to discharge into the sewer system. Sampling and analysis shall be accomplished as required in the Sewer Discharge Permit. <del>The interior of all steel tanks in this system shall be coated with epoxy to resist corrosion.</del> <b>The interior of the tanks in this system will be epoxy-coated to resist corrosion if, based on the tank assessments described in Part V.(1) a of this permit, the engineer certifying the tank assessment reports recommends epoxy coating of the interior of the tanks to resist corrosion.</b>

## **PROCESS DESCRIPTIONS**

### **OIL TREATMENT SYSTEM**

<b>ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION OIL TREATMENT SYSTEM</b>	
UNIT NAME	Oil Treatment System
LOCATION	The Oil Treatment System occupies the western portion of Containment Area 4.
OPERATING STATUS	The Oil Treatment System is a unit currently authorized under the facility's Interim Status Document.
ACTIVITY TYPE	Receiving and storage of non-RCRA petroleum products, including used oil. The Oil Treatment System recycles and treats non-RCRA petroleum products and used oil by physical, chemical and thermal treatment methods.
ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	<p>Receiving, heat treatment, pretreatment, filtration, coalescing separation, and solids management. Removal of water and suspended solids from used oil. Treatment with chemicals and heat causes physical separation of water and suspended solids from the oil allowing use of the oil for fuel, cutter stock, and refinery feed stock. Product oil sold must meet the "Recycled Oil" standards in the California Health and Safety Code section 25250.</p> <p><b>Receiving</b></p> <p>Non-RCRA petroleum products and used oil are received from trucks, rail cars and containers by pumping into receiving or treatment tanks.</p> <p>The waste from trucks or rail cars is received through 50 mesh strainers and Roper (or equivalent) gear pumps at 4 bermed truck unloading positions. Rail cars are unloaded by hose connections located at the two rail spurs. Moyno (or equivalent) grinding pumps may also be used at two unloading positions to reduce the size of solids in the waste stream. After unloading, the trucks, rail cars or containers may be rinsed in the receiving area until decontaminated. The rinse water is then pumped into the receiving tanks 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 40, 41, 42, 43, 53, and 55.</p>

ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION OIL TREATMENT SYSTEM			
	<p><b>Heat Treatment</b></p> <p>The treatment tanks 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 are heated to 180°F by circulating the oil contents through a direct gas-fired heater. The treatment tanks may be heated with steam as an alternative.</p> <p>Once separation of the phases has occurred, the three phases, oil, water, and sludge shall be pumped from the treatment tank to storage tanks in the containment areas. Wastewater shall be pumped to Tanks 41 or 48. Sludge shall be pumped to Tank 56. Treated used oil shall be pumped to Tank 300, 400, or 500 where oil is being accumulated for certification as "recycled oil." Used oil shall be pumped to Tank 600 for blending hazardous waste fuel.</p> <p><b>Solids Management</b></p> <p>Waste Solids shall be processed in Tank 56 or shipped off-site for disposal.</p>		
WASTES COME FROM	<p>Off-site generators.  Transported in containers, trucks, and rail cars, off-loaded through protected pumps.</p>		
WASTES GO TO	<p>Waste Sludges for waste solids treatment - Tank 56  Wastewater for treatment – Tanks 41 and 48  Treated wastewater for sewer discharge – Tank 52  Waste organic liquids for fuel blending – Tank 600</p>		
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	<p><u>Item No.</u></p> <p>Tanks 4, 5</p> <p>Tanks 21, 24, 25, 26, 27</p> <p>Tanks 22, 23</p>	<p><u>Item</u></p> <p>Used Oil Storage</p> <p>Oil Treatment</p> <p>Oil treatment</p>	<p><u>Description</u></p> <p>1,903 gallons; vertical steel tanks</p> <p>26,742 gallons; vertical steel tanks</p> <p>29,749 gallons; vertical steel tanks</p>

<b>ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION OIL TREATMENT SYSTEM</b>			
	<p>Tanks 40, 41 (to be cleaned prior to changing use)</p> <p>Tanks 42, 43 (to be cleaned prior to changing use)</p> <p>Tank 50</p> <p>Tanks 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 700</p> <p>Tank 600</p> <p>Tank 53 (to be cleaned prior to changing use)</p>	<p>Used Oil / Water Receiving Tanks</p> <p>Used Oil / Water Receiving Tanks</p> <p>Recirculation Tank</p> <p>Used Oil Storage Tank</p> <p>Fuel Blending Tank</p> <p>Used Oil / Water Receiving Tank</p>	<p>19,447 gallons; vertical steel tank</p> <p>18,612 gallons; vertical steel tanks</p> <p>5,767 gallons; vertical steel tank</p> <p>67,641 gallons; vertical steel tanks</p> <p>67,641 gallons; vertical steel tank</p> <p>20,150 gallons; vertical steel tank</p> <p>Containment calculations are provided in the Part B Permit Application, Section IV, Exhibit IV-1.</p>
MAXIMUM CAPACITY	<p>Maximum capacity for this process is 228,600 gallons per day</p> <p>Maximum tank storage capacity is 628,612 gallons</p> <p>Reagent Storage is 4,228 gallons</p>		
AIR EMISSIONS STANDARDS	<p>Containers and tanks in this unit must comply with 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 264 Subpart C-C, and California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 14, articles <del>27, 28, and</del> 28.5.</p>		
WASTE TYPE	<p>Used oil, non-RCRA petroleum products and water mixtures of these wastes.</p>		
RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES	<p>None</p>		
CALIFORNIA WASTE CODES	<p>133, 134, 221, 222, 223, 241</p>		
UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS	<p><b>None</b></p>		

## **PROCESS DESCRIPTIONS**

### **FUEL BLENDING**

<b>ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION FUEL BLENDING</b>	
<b>UNIT NAME</b>	Fuel Blending
<b>LOCATION</b>	Tanks 44 and 45 are within Secondary Containment Unit No. 4. Tank 600 is located in Secondary Containment Unit No. 3.
<b>OPERATING STATUS</b>	Fuel Blending is a new unit authorized by this permit.
<b>ACTIVITY TYPE</b>	Hazardous waste fuel blending for off-site incineration of hazardous waste fuel.
<b>ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>Organic liquids with fuel values over 5000 BTU/pound shall be received in tanks 44 &amp; 45 and pumped to Tank 600 for blending. Blended fuel shall meet the specifications and permit limitations of off-site cement kiln, incineration, energy recovery, or disposal facilities.</p> <p>If a fuel blend exceeds customer specified constituent concentrations, additional waste shall be blended to achieve desired constituent concentrations, provided that the new blend meets all permit limitations of off-site cement kiln, incineration, energy recovery, or disposal facilities.</p> <p>Tank 600 shall be mechanically agitated to ensure complete mixing of the liquid.</p>

<b>ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION FUEL BLENDING</b>	
WASTES COME FROM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Off-site generators using containers, trucks, and rail cars.</li> <li>ISOCI Tanks 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 40, 41, 42, 43, 50, 53, 55, 300, 400, 500, and 700.</li> </ul>
WASTES GO TO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rail cars, trucks, or containers for off-site disposal as hazardous waste.</li> </ul>
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	<p>Tank 600 is a 24' diameter by 20' high steel tank with a capacity of 71,025 gallons. The tank is filled and emptied by manual operation of pumps. Mixing may be accomplished by pump re-circulation or an installed mixer.</p> <p>Tank 44 is a 24' high by 12' diameter steel tank with a capacity of 20,150 gallons.</p> <p>Tank 45 is a 24' high by 12' diameter steel tank with a capacity of 20,150 gallons.</p> <p>Containment calculations are provided in the Part B Permit Application, Section IV, Exhibit IV-1.</p>
MAXIMUM CAPACITY	<p>The capacity of the Fuel Blending system is 25,000 gallons per day.</p> <p>The maximum tank storage capacity is</p>

ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION FUEL BLENDING	
	111,325 gallons.
AIR EMISSIONS STANDARDS	Containers and tanks in this unit must comply with 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 264 Subparts <b>BB and C-C</b> , and California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 14, articles <del>27</del> , 28, and 28.5.
WASTE TYPE	Organic waste liquids with over 5,000 Btu per pound of heating value. Various RCRA and California liquid wastes with waste codes as listed below. Hazardous waste fuels blended in this unit shall be analyzed as required by California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66268 prior to manifesting and shipment for incinerator disposal or hazardous waste fuel use.

RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES	D001, D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D009, D010, D011, D012, D013, D014, D015, D016, D018, D019, D021, D022, D023, D024, D025, D026, D027, D028, D029, D030, D031, D032, D033, D034, D035, D036, D038, D039, D040, F001, F002, F003, F005, F010, F011, F025, F037, F038, K010, K048, K049, K050, K051, K052, K104, K105, K111, K112, K113, U002, U042, U043, U044, U045, U078, U079, U154, U165, U207, U208, U209, U210, U211, U220, U226, U227, U228, U239, U359
CALIFORNIA WASTE CODES	121, 122, 123, 132, 141, 161, 162, 181, 211, 212, 213, 214, 221, 222, 223, 231, 232, 241, 251, 252, 271, 272, 281, 291, 331, 341, 343, 351, 352, 451, 461, 471, 491, 541, 561, 711, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 741
UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS	Shipment of hazardous waste fuel blends to disposal facilities shall be accompanied by a hazardous waste manifest.

## **PROCESS DESCRIPTIONS**

### **GLYCOL RECOVERY SYSTEM**

ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION GLYCOL RECOVERY SYSTEM	
UNIT NAME	Glycol Recovery System
LOCATION	The Glycol Recovery System is located in Secondary Containment Unit 4.
OPERATING STATUS	The Glycol Recovery System is a new unit authorized by this permit.
ACTIVITY TYPE	Receiving and storage of antifreeze and other waste glycols.  Treatment of waste glycols via physical, chemical, and thermal methods.
ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	<b>General</b> <b>Waste antifreeze and used antifreeze are currently received from off-site sources for storage in Tanks 47 and 50. From Tanks 47 and 50, the waste antifreeze and used antifreeze are shipped off-site for treatment.</b>  The Glycol Recovery System (GRS) will treat antifreeze and other waste glycols from off-site sources and on-site treatment of used oil and oily wastewater. The recovered aqueous glycol product will then be sold to customers for reuse. The GRS includes two distinct processes – Vapor Compression and Glycol Distillation.  The GRS will include process automation controls, such as level sensors and transmitters, temperature and pressure control loops, and actuated control valves. A safety shutdown system shall be provided for both vacuum compression and glycol distillation. Shutdown shall occur in case of levels exceeding the maximum preset values in the receiving tank, vapor compression and glycol distillation towers. Shutdown shall

<b>ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION GLYCOL RECOVERY SYSTEM</b>	
	<p>also occur in the case of low flow and / or high temperatures in the heat exchangers and boilers, and in the case of levels in the vapor compression tanks exceeding maximum preset values.</p> <p><b>Vapor Compression</b></p> <p>Antifreeze and other waste glycols will be received in tanks, including Tanks 40, 48, 49, and 51, where reagent will be added to enhance the separation of oil, water, and glycol. If the antifreeze raw material requires different processing, it shall be pumped to Wastewater Treatment System components. From the receiving tanks and / or the WWTS, antifreeze will be pumped to the vacuum compression feed, Tank 43.</p> <p>From Tank 43, the waste glycols will be pumped to the overhead heat exchanger, E-3, that leads to the vapor compression tower, T-1. The liquid phase shall then flow continuously through an auxiliary heat exchanger, E-1, fed by the process heater, H-2. A temperature controller shall regulate a temperature control valve in E-1 to maintain the required glycol concentration for the bottom product stream leaving T-1. Vapors, which are comprised mainly of water, from the tower will be condensed in the vapor compressor, C-1.</p> <p>The vapors will then pass through the T-1 heat exchanger, E-2, to recirculate heat to the vapor compression tower. The condensed water vapors from the vapor compressor will then be collected in the T-1 overhead reflux tank, V-1. The effluent from V-1 shall then be used as reflux with the excess flowing to the advanced oxidation</p>

<b>ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION GLYCOL RECOVERY SYSTEM</b>	
	<p>process in the WWTS. The wastewater / glycol mixture leaving from the bottom of the vapor compression tower, T-1, shall flow to the glycol distillation feed tank, Tank 50, which will supply the glycol distillation unit.</p> <p><b>Glycol Distillation</b></p> <p>From T-1, the wastewater / glycol mixture shall be pumped into the distillation feed tank, Tank 50. From Tank 50, the liquid shall be pumped in batches to the product feed exchanger, E-4, then to the process heater, H-1, and then to glycol distillation tower, T-2. The temperature of the glycol distillation tower shall be controlled at a level that separates the wastewater / glycol mixture into three components: (1) A distillate, which shall be sent to the T-2 overhead condenser, AC-1; (2) an intermediate cut of glycol, which shall be sent to a glycol side stripper and reboiler, T-3/E-5; and (3) a viscous heavy bottom, which shall be sent to the WWTS advanced oxidation process prior to sewer discharge. The distillate from AC-1 shall be stored in the T-2 overhead reflux tank, V-2. Excess water in V-2 shall be sent by vacuum pump, C-2, to the T-1 overhead reflux tank, V-1, where it shall be combined with other excess waters flowing to the advanced oxidation process.</p> <p>Glycol liquid from T-3/E-5 shall then be sent to the process heater, H-2, and then be recovered from the lower portion of T-3/E-5, where it flows through the product feed exchanger, E-4, to a glycol product (quality control) tank, Tank 4 or 5, for specification testing. The glycol product that meets customer specifications shall then flow to glycol product storage Tank 55 for transfer</p>

ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION GLYCOL RECOVERY SYSTEM																														
	into containers, truck, or railcars. The glycol that does not meet specification shall then be rerouted to either the vacuum compression feed tank, Tank 43, or the glycol distillation feed tank, Tank 50, for further treatment.																													
WASTES COME FROM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Off-site sources of waste glycol, including antifreeze.</li><li>• On-site wastewater treatment and used oil recycling processes that generate waste glycol.</li></ul>																													
WASTES GO TO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Off-site disposal of waste sludge and tank bottoms generated during routine maintenance activities.</li><li>• Wastewater Treatment System.</li></ul>																													
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	<table><tr><th><u>Item No.</u></th><th><u>Item</u></th><th><u>Description</u></th></tr><tr><td>Tank 4 (to be cleaned prior to changing use)</td><td>Used Oil / Glycol Product</td><td>1,903 gallons; vertical steel tank</td></tr><tr><td>Tank 5 (to be cleaned prior to changing use)</td><td>Used Oil / Glycol Product</td><td>1,903 gallons; vertical steel tank</td></tr><tr><td>Tank 43</td><td>Oily Wastewater / Vacuum Compression Feed</td><td>18,612 gallons; vertical steel tank</td></tr><tr><td>Tank 47</td><td>Antifreeze / Chemical Product</td><td>5,767 gallons; vertical steel, cone bottom tank</td></tr><tr><td>Tank 50</td><td>Oily Wastewater / Glycol Feed / Recirculation</td><td>5,767 gallons; vertical steel, cone bottom tank</td></tr><tr><td>Tank 55</td><td>Glycol Product</td><td>10,000 gallons; vertical steel tank</td></tr><tr><td>T-1</td><td>Vapor Compression Tower</td><td>317 gallons; steel tower</td></tr><tr><td>T-2</td><td>Glycol Distillation Tower</td><td>660 gallons; steel tower</td></tr></table>			<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	Tank 4 (to be cleaned prior to changing use)	Used Oil / Glycol Product	1,903 gallons; vertical steel tank	Tank 5 (to be cleaned prior to changing use)	Used Oil / Glycol Product	1,903 gallons; vertical steel tank	Tank 43	Oily Wastewater / Vacuum Compression Feed	18,612 gallons; vertical steel tank	Tank 47	Antifreeze / Chemical Product	5,767 gallons; vertical steel, cone bottom tank	Tank 50	Oily Wastewater / Glycol Feed / Recirculation	5,767 gallons; vertical steel, cone bottom tank	Tank 55	Glycol Product	10,000 gallons; vertical steel tank	T-1	Vapor Compression Tower	317 gallons; steel tower	T-2	Glycol Distillation Tower	660 gallons; steel tower
<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>																												
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T-1	Vapor Compression Tower	317 gallons; steel tower																												
T-2	Glycol Distillation Tower	660 gallons; steel tower																												

	T-3/E-5	Glycol Side Stripper / Reboiler	264 gallons; steel tower, 1.0 MMBtu, natural gas
	V-1	T-1 Overhead Reflux	140 gallons; steel tower
	V-2	T-2 Overhead Reflux	140 gallons; steel tower
	AC-1	T-2 Overhead Condenser	2.44 MMBtu, natural gas
	C-1	Vapor Compressor	1,267 cu. ft. /minute
	C-2	Vacuum Pump	1.5 HP
	E-1	T-1 Auxiliary Heat Exchanger	1.0 MMBtu, natural gas
	E-2	T-1 Heat Exchanger	2.525 MMBtu, natural gas
	<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>
	E-3	Feed to Overhead Heat Exchanger	0.190 MMBtu, natural gas
	E-4	Product to Feed Exchanger	0.150 MMBtu, natural gas
	H-1	Process Heater	2.0 MMBtu, natural gas
	H-2	Process Heater	2.0 MMBtu, natural gas
MAXIMUM CAPACITY	The maximum capacity for this process is 86,400 gallons per day.  The maximum tank storage capacity is 28,035 gallons.		
AIR EMISSIONS STANDARDS	Containers and tanks in this unit must comply with 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 264 Subpart C-C, and California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 14, articles <del>27, 28, and</del> 28.5.		
WASTE TYPE	Anti-freeze containing Ethylene Glycol.		
RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES	None		
CALIFORNIA WASTE CODES	134, 135, 343		
UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS	Tanks and vessels in this unit shall be visually inspected annually for thickness and interior conditions.  <del>The interior of all steel tanks in the GRS shall be coated with epoxy to resist corrosion.</del>  <b>The interior of the tanks in this system</b>		

	<p><b>will be epoxy-coated to resist corrosion if, based on the tank assessments described in Part V.(1) a of this permit, the engineer certifying the tank assessment reports recommends epoxy coating of the interior of the tanks to resist corrosion.</b></p> <p>Instrumentation, control systems, and alarms shall be inspected daily and recorded in the operation log.</p>
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## **PROCESS DESCRIPTIONS**

### **RAIL CAR LOADING AND UNLOADING**

<b>ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION RAIL CAR LOADING AND UNLOADING</b>	
UNIT NAME	Rail Car Loading and Unloading
LOCATION	East end of the ISOCI facility.
OPERATING STATUS	Rail Car Loading and Unloading is a new unit authorized by this permit.
ACTIVITY TYPE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loading and unloading of hazardous wastes from and to railcars.</li> <li>• Storage and consolidation of hazardous waste.</li> <li>• Railcar decontamination.</li> </ul>
ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	<p>Loading of liquid waste into railcars.</p> <p>Loading of waste containers onto railcars using forklifts.</p> <p>Unloading of bulk wastewater, used oil, and antifreeze for treatment at ISOCI.</p> <p>Unloading of waste containers for treatment, storage, and transfer, using forklifts.</p> <p>Unloading of rail tank cars by pumping into facility tanks or transporters' tank trucks.            (Tanks 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 53, 55, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, and 700.)</p> <p>Consolidation of compatible non-RCRA hazardous wastes by pumping said waste from transporters' tank trucks into rail tank cars.            Liquid hazardous waste may be pumped from any waste storage tank in the ISOCI facility into a rail tank car.</p> <p>Decontamination of rail cars by rinsing and pumping dry.</p>

<b>ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION RAIL CAR LOADING AND UNLOADING</b>	
WASTES COME FROM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Off-site generators of bulk and containerized waste using trucks.</li> <li>• On-site storage, blending, and consolidation - Tanks 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 53, 55, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, and 700.</li> <li>• On-site container management and storage - Container Management Units No. 1 &amp; 7</li> </ul>
WASTES GO TO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Off-site disposal and treatment facilities using trucks and rail cars.</li> <li>• Off-site users of anti-freeze using trucks and rail cars.</li> <li>• On-site storage, treatment, and - Tanks 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 53, 55, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, &amp; 700.</li> </ul>
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	<p>The two rail spurs extending into the east end of the ISOCI facility shall store 5 - 25,000 gallon rail cars each for a maximum of 10 rail cars. The spill collection system is drained by a series of 4" drain pipes spaced at intervals along the length of the railspur. The pipes drain into a concrete sump within the collection system. The sump has an automatic level control which operates two parallel sump pumps for removal of collected liquid into 58,748 gallon storage Tank 800 (located in Secondary Containment Unit 3). The sumps shall be emptied on a daily basis so as not to serve as additional storage.</p>

<b>ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION RAIL CAR LOADING AND UNLOADING</b>	
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (cont'd)	Containment calculations are provided in the Part B Permit Application, Section IV, Exhibit IV-1.
MAXIMUM CAPACITY	<p>The maximum rail car storage capacity is 250,000 gallons.</p> <p>The maximum spill tank storage capacity in Tank 800 is 58,748 gallons.</p> <p>The maximum process capacity is 150,000 gallons per day.</p>
AIR EMISSIONS STANDARDS	Containers and tanks in this unit must comply with 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 264 Subpart C-C, and California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 14, articles <del>27, 28, and</del> 28.5.
WASTE TYPE	RCRA regulated and non-RCRA regulated hazardous wastes with waste codes as listed below.

<b>ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION RAIL CAR LOADING AND UNLOADING</b>	
RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES	D001, D002, D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D009, D010, D011, D012, D013, D014, D015, D016, D017, D018, D019, D021, D022, D023, D024, D025, D026, D027, D028, D029, D030, D031, D032, D033, D034, D035, D036, D037, D038, D039, D040, D041, D042, D043, F001, F002, F003, F004, F005, F006, F007, F008, F009, F010, F011, F012, F019, F024, F025, F037, F038, K002, K003, K004, K005, K006, K007, K008, K009, K010, K014, K015, K016, K017, K018, K019, K020, K021, K022, K023,
RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES (cont.)	K024, K025, K026, K028, K029, K030, K031, K032, K033, K034, K035, K036, K037, K038, K039, K040, K041, K042, K043, K046, K048, K049, K050, K051, K052, K060, K061, K062, K064, K065, K066, K069, K071, K073, K083, K084, K085, K086, K087, K088, K090, K091, K093, K094, K095, K096, K097, K098, K099, K100, K101, K102, K103, K104, K105, K106, K107, K108, K109, K110, K111, K112, K113, K114, K115, K116, K117, K118, K123, K124, K125, K126, K136, K141, K142, K143, K144, K145, K147, K148, K149, K150, K151, K156, K157, K158, K159, K160, K161, U002, U003, U004, U005, U007, U009, U010, U011, U012, U014, U015, U016, U017, U018, U019, U021, U022, U024, U025, U026, U027, U028, U029, U030, U031, U032, U034, U035, U036, U037, U038, U039, U041, U042, U043, U044, U045, U046, U047, U048, U049, U050, U051, U052, U053 U055, U056, U057, U058, U059, U060, U061, U062, U063, U064, U066, U067, U068, U069, U070, U071, U072, U073, U074, U075, U076, U077, U078, U079, U080, U081, U082, U083, U084, U085, U086, U087, U088, U089, U090, U091, U092, U093, U094, U095, U097, U098, U099, U101, U102, U103, U105, U106, U107, U108, U109, U110, U111, U112, U113, U114, U116, U117, U118, U119, U120, U121, U122, U124, U125, U126, U127, U128, U129, U130, U131, U132, U134, U136, U137, U138,

<b>ISOCI</b> <b>PROCESS DESCRIPTION</b> <b>RAIL CAR LOADING AND UNLOADING</b>	
	U140, U141, U142, U143, U144, U145, U146, U147, U148, U149, U150, U151, U152, U153, U154, U155, U156, U157, U158, U159, U161, U163, U164, U165, U166, U167, U168, U169, U170, U171, U172, U173, U174, U176, U177, U178, U179, U180, U181, U182, U183, U184, U185, U186, U187, U188, U190, U191, U192, U193, U194, U196, U197, U200, U201, U202, U203, U204, U206, U207, U208, U209, U210, U211, U214, U215, U216, U217, U218, U219, U220, U221, U222, U225, U226, U227, U228, U235, U236, U237, U238, U239, U240, U243, U244, U246, U247, U248, U249, U328, U353, U359
CALIFORNIA WASTE CODES	121, 122, 123, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 141, 151, 161, 162, 171, 172, 181, 211, 212, 213, 214, 221, 222, 223, 231, 232, 241, 251, 252, 271, 272, 281, 291, 311, 331, 341, 342, 343, 351, 352, 411, 421, 431, 441, 451, 461, 471, 481, 491, 512, 513, 521, 541, 551, 561, 571, 581, 591, 611, 612, 613, 711, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 741, 751
UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS	<p>This unit process is a manual operation requiring visual observation, evaluation and management of the tanks, containers, rail cars and wastes. The trucks and rail cars shall remain closed except when adding or removing waste.</p> <p>No ignitable <del>or reactive</del> wastes shall be placed into rail cars within 50 feet of the property boundary (in any direction).</p> <p>Tank 800 shall be kept empty at all times except during times as necessary to contain spills or rainfall.</p> <p><del>RCRA waste shall not be directly transferred from truck to rail car. Only blended RCRA waste from RCRA waste tanks onsite may be transferred to rail car.</del></p>

## **PROCESS DESCRIPTIONS**

## **WASTE SOLIDS TREATMENT**

<b>ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION WASTE SOLIDS TREATMENT</b>	
UNIT NAME	Waste Solids Treatment
LOCATION	Tank 56 is located in Secondary Containment Unit No. 4. Gravity settling, centrifugal separation and stabilization will be conducted in the eastern portion of Containment Unit No. 1.
OPERATING STATUS	Waste Solids Treatment is a new unit authorized by this permit.
ACTIVITY TYPE	Physical separation of free liquids from semi-solid and solid waste.  Stabilization treatment of semi-solid and solid waste containing free liquids.
ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	<p>Tank 56 and a 10' x 26' area in Container Management Area No. 1 are designated for waste solids treatment activities. The solids treatment process will consist of gravity and / or centrifugal separation and subsequent waste stabilization by adding absorbents to collect and retain the free liquids.</p> <p><b>Gravity settling</b></p> <p>Sludge will be fed from filter presses, tanks, and other treatment processes into Tank 56 which will be used to de-water sludges and solids via gravity settling. Sludge will then be pumped from the bottom of Tank 56 to the centrifuge.</p> <p><b>Centrifugal separation</b></p> <p>The centrifuge, C-101, shall be a commercially available unit. Liquids shall be pumped to Tank 1401 for processing in the WWTS. When the centrifuge is filled to capacity with solids, the solids will be removed manually and placed in a container, roll-off bin, or the stabilizing mixer.</p>

<b>ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION WASTE SOLIDS TREATMENT</b>	
<b>ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION (cont'd)</b>	<b>Stabilization</b>  The stabilization unit, CM-101A, shall be a conventional 6 cubic yard mixer. The operator will manually place sludge, stabilizing materials, and/or reagents into the mixer. Suitable stabilizing agents and mix ratios are selected to prepare the waste for offsite disposal. After the operator has added the waste and required stabilizing agents, the mixer is turned on and the materials are allowed to mix for a predetermined time. When the material is thoroughly mixed, the mixer is turned off, and the operator dumps or manually transfers the stabilized material into a container for off-site disposal.

ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION WASTE SOLIDS TREATMENT														
WASTES COME FROM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sludges from the bottoms of on-site Tanks 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, and 800.</li> <li>Wastewater Treatment System and Glycol Recovery System components and containers of waste generated off-site and delivered by truck.</li> </ul>													
WASTES GO TO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CMA 1 and CMA 7.</li> <li>Treated solids will be transported in containers by truck or rail car to off-site disposal facilities.</li> </ul>													
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	<p>The purpose of this treatment is to eliminate liquids from the waste allowing land disposal of those wastes which are not otherwise restricted from land disposal. The waste solids treatment system consists of gravity settling, centrifugal separation, and stabilization by adding chemicals or absorbent solids. The system is shown on Figure IV-23.</p> <table> <tr> <th><u>ITEM NO.</u></th><th><u>ITEM</u></th><th><u>DESCRIPTION</u></th></tr> <tr> <td>Tank 56</td><td>Sludge Thickener Tank</td><td>10,000 gallon cone bottom tank Epoxy lined</td></tr> <tr> <td>C-101</td><td>Centrifuge</td><td>DeLaval / ATM 48 x 30, 60 HP. or equal</td></tr> <tr> <td>CM-101</td><td>Cement Mixer</td><td>6 cu. yd. rotating drum, batch mixer (or equal)</td></tr> </table> <p>Containment calculations are provided in the Part B Permit Application, Section IV, Exhibit IV-1.</p>		<u>ITEM NO.</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	Tank 56	Sludge Thickener Tank	10,000 gallon cone bottom tank Epoxy lined	C-101	Centrifuge	DeLaval / ATM 48 x 30, 60 HP. or equal	CM-101	Cement Mixer	6 cu. yd. rotating drum, batch mixer (or equal)
<u>ITEM NO.</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>												
Tank 56	Sludge Thickener Tank	10,000 gallon cone bottom tank Epoxy lined												
C-101	Centrifuge	DeLaval / ATM 48 x 30, 60 HP. or equal												
CM-101	Cement Mixer	6 cu. yd. rotating drum, batch mixer (or equal)												

<b>ISOCI PROCESS DESCRIPTION WASTE SOLIDS TREATMENT</b>	
MAXIMUM CAPACITY	<p>The maximum design capacity is 14, 400 gallons per day.</p> <p>Tank Storage capacity is 10,000 gallons.</p>
AIR EMISSIONS STANDARDS	Containers and tanks in this unit must comply with 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 264 Subparts <b>BB</b> and <b>C-C</b> , and California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 14, articles <del>27</del> , <del>28</del> , and 28.5.
WASTE TYPE	Solid wastes and sludges containing the RCRA and non-RCRA waste codes listed below.
RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES	D006, D007, D008, D011
CALIFORNIA WASTE CODES	241, 251, 252, 351, 352, 451
UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS	This system is a manual operation requiring visual observation, evaluation and handling of the wastes. The operation shall be attended by a facility employee at all times while the system is in use.

PART V. SPECIAL CONDITIONS WHICH APPLIES TO THE ENTIRE FACILITY'S STORAGE AND/OR TREATMENT UNIT(S)

(1) SPECIAL CONDITIONS WHICH APPLY TO ALL HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT & STORAGE UNITS.

- a. Tank Assessments. The Permittee shall conduct an integrity tank assessment of all tanks in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 22, **division 4.5, chapter 14, article 10** ~~section 66264.194~~ and the American Petroleum Institute (API) 653 standards. The thickness of all tank walls shall not be below the minimum requirement specified in API 653. All hazardous waste storage tanks shall be internally inspected by emptying the contents of the tanks in accordance with API 653 or an equally accepted industry standard every five (5) years from the date of such previous inspections.
- b. Financial Assurance. Prior to the effective date of this permit, the Permittee shall comply with the financial assurance requirements of California Code of Regulations, title 22, Chapter 14, article 8 using a closure cost estimate (CCE) of \$1,583,391.00. This CCE reflects the total of the CCE for existing conditions (\$1,458,991.00) at the ISOCI facility and the CCE for the site investigation of the former locations of the oil storage tanks at the ISOCI facility (\$124,400.00).
- c. **Within 60 days after the completion of Special Condition 2o,** ~~t~~The CCE and the financial assurance documents shall be amended to reflect the cost of any remediation of contamination that may be required for the closure of the hazardous waste management units and former locations of the oil storage tanks.
- d. ISOCI ~~shall will~~ be required to update **any and all** financial assurance documents to reflect the CCE for **any** new operations **at the facility**, and the financial assurance ~~will need to~~ **shall** be increased at least 60 days before the new authorized operations are ~~added~~ **constructed** at the facility. The CCE for proposed operations at the facility is \$1,595,272.00.

(2) SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

- a. Within one year of the effective date of the Permit, each tank ~~storing~~ **authorized to store** hazardous waste shall be equipped with a level gauge and an automatic high level/low level alarm system.
- b. The owner or operator shall keep a written operating record at the facility containing information as stated in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.73, **including but not limited to:**
  - I. **Sample Information Sheets and Waste Profile Forms used to record incoming waste profile and fingerprint data shall include results for PCBs**

**and Total Halogens for all incoming loads.**

- c. **The owner or operator shall keep a written inspection log at the facility containing information as stated in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.15, including but not limited to:**
  - I. **All inspection logs shall include tank numbers for identification purposes.**
  - II. **All inspection logs shall include entries describing pump conditions.**
  - ~~iii. Sample Information Sheets and Waste Profile Forms used to record incoming waste profile and fingerprint data shall include results for PCBs and Total Halogens for all incoming loads.~~
- d. **Prior to placement of additional tanks onsite at the facility, a Tank Assessment and Certification shall be provided to DTSC within forty-five (45) days prior to installation of said tank(s) pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 14, article 10.**
- e. **Spill response procedures shall be initiated within twenty-four (24) hours upon the discovery of a release at the facility.**
- f. **All waste profiles shall be analyzed by a California Environmental Lab Accreditation Program (ELAP) certified laboratory on an annual basis.**
- g. **The ISOCI facility shall determine, prior to accepting used oil, whether the used oil contains more than 1,000 ppm total halogens by testing each shipment of used oil for total halogens as specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.90(a).**
- h. ~~When the Permittee has determined that a used oil shipment contains more than 1,000 ppm total halogens and seeks to demonstrate that the presumption under California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10 should be rebutted, the Permittee shall test the used oil and demonstrate through analytical testing results that halogenated hazardous wastes are not present in the used oil. The presumption cannot be rebutted by the Permittee using generator analytical results or generator knowledge.~~
  - (I) When the Permittee has determined that a used oil shipment contains more than 1,000 ppm total halogens, the Permittee: (i) shall reject the load pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25160.6 and any other applicable requirements; or (ii) may seek to demonstrate that the rebuttable presumption under California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10(a) should be rebutted pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10 (b). If the Permittee seeks to rebut the presumption by demonstrating that the used oil does not in fact contain halogenated hazardous waste pursuant to California Code of**

**Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10 (b), (b) (1) and (2), the Permittee shall follow the applicable procedures in (III) below.**

**(II) The Permittee may only accept a used oil shipment containing more than 1,000 ppm total halogens and manage it as used oil when the rebuttable presumption has been rebutted pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10 (b), (b)(1) and (2) using the procedures in condition (c) below or based on California Code of Regulations, section 66279.10 (b) (3), (4), or (5).**

**(III) Options for Rebutting the Rebuttable Presumption Pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10 (b), (b) (1) and (2).**

**Option 1. For Used Oil Received From A Single Generator**

**(A) When the Generator Provides A Waste Profile Sheet**

**The Permittee may rebut the rebuttable presumption pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10 (b), (b)(1) and (2) only through analytical testing in accordance with the test methods specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.90(b) or by complying with all of the following conditions, which are the only other means of demonstrating that the used oil does not contain halogenated hazardous waste for purposes of California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10 (b), (b)(1) and (2) and this Permit.**

**(1) The Permittee shall obtain from the transporter a copy of the Generator's Waste Profile Worksheet (GWPW), attached to the manifest;**

**(2) The Permittee shall review this documentation and confirm in the operating log that the GWPW: i) is less than 365 days old; (ii) is based on a representative sample of the waste; and iii) was analyzed by a laboratory certified in accordance with the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program by using the test methods specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.90(b);**

**(3) The Permittee shall obtain written confirmation from the generator that the generator repeats the waste testing and certification process outlined in condition (2) above at least every 365 days;**

**(4) The Permittee shall review the documentation discussed above and enter into the operating log the reason that the rebuttable presumption can be rebutted pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10 (b), (b)(1) and (2);**

**(5) The Permittee shall confirm in the operating log that the GWPW is on file at the Permittee's facility; and**

**(6) The Permittee shall maintain copies of all documentation required in conditions (1) through (5) above at the Facility;**

**(B) - When the Generator Does Not Provide A Waste Profile Sheet.**

The Permittee may rebut the presumption only through analytical testing in accordance with the test methods specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.90(b) accompanied by a determination that the rebuttable presumption is rebutted pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10 (b), (b)(1) and (2).

**Option 2. For Used Oil Received From  
Multiple Generators (Consolidated Loads).**

**(A) When the transporter provides fingerprint test data for each generator using EPA Test Method 9077.**

The Permittee may only rebut the rebuttable presumption through analytical testing in accordance with the test methods specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.90(b) or by demonstrating that the used oil does not contain halogenated hazardous waste by satisfying the conditions in (1) through (3) below.

- (1) The Permittee obtains the fingerprint test data referenced in (A) above from the transporter; and**
- (2) For any generator whose used oil has a concentration that exceeds 1000 ppm total halogens, the Permittee receives and has on file proper documentation and follows the procedures in Option 1(A) above; and**
- (3) The fingerprint test data demonstrates that the used oil collected from all the other generators has concentrations less than 1000 ppm total halogens.**

**(B) When the transporter cannot provide fingerprint data for each generator using EPA Test Method 9077, but the transporter has collected individual samples from each generator and retained the samples along with the load.**

The Permittee may rebut the rebuttable presumption only through analytical testing in accordance with the test methods specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.90(b) or by demonstrating that the used oil does not contain halogenated hazardous waste by satisfying the conditions in (1) and (2) below.

- (1) The Permittee obtains the individual retained samples from the transporter and tests the retained samples using EPA Test Method 9077; and**

**(2) For any generator whose used oil has a concentration that exceeds 1000 ppm total halogens, the Permittee receives and has on file proper documentation and follows the procedures in Option 1(A) above.**

**(C) For consolidated loads when the transporter cannot provide fingerprint data or retained samples as discussed in Options 2(A) and 2(B) above.**

**The Permittee may rebut the rebuttable presumption only through analytical testing in accordance with the test methods specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.90(b) accompanied by a determination that the rebuttable presumption is rebutted pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10 (b), (b)(1) and (2).**

- i. All debris collection systems, i.e., sumps, shall be maintained, cleaned, and emptied on a daily basis.
- j. Within 180 days of the effective date of this permit, storage tank 600 is required to comply with SCAQMD rule 1178 - Further Control of VOC Emissions from Storage Tanks at Petroleum Facilities. This rule requires that fixed roof tanks that store organic liquid with a vapor pressure of 0.1 psia or greater shall have vapor control installed that is capable of 95 percent emission reduction, or that the fixed roof tank shall be converted to an internal or external floating roof tank.
- k. Within 180 days of the effective date of this permit, ISOCI must submit a written proposal to DTSC, for DTSC's review and approval, for additional air pollution controls that shall be required for the oil water separator, which shall be 90 percent efficient or greater in reducing emissions of VOCs.
- l. An inspection and maintenance program shall be established to monitor fugitive emissions on a monthly basis. Equipment that does not leak during two successive months will revert to a quarterly inspection interval.
- m. Waste streams handled at ISOCI shall not exceed the maximum concentration of the chemicals identified in Table 3.5-6 (as calculated in Appendix F) of the Environmental Impact Report.
- n. Unless removed or compromised in order to conduct a DTSC approved investigation or remediation action, the asphalt cover over the former location of the oil storage tanks shall be inspected and maintained until DTSC approves closure certification for the former oil storage tanks locations.
- o. The facility shall remove the asphalt cover over the former locations of the oil storage tanks to conduct necessary DTSC approved site investigation and/or remediation activities. The former locations shall also be protected from rainfall infiltration, runoff,

and runon when the asphalt cover has been removed for site investigation and/or remediation activities.

- p. **Within 60 days from the effective date of this permit, the facility shall submit a closure plan for the former oil storage tank locations that is in compliance with California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66265.197.** If closure of the former oil storage tank locations cannot achieve clean closure performance standards, a post-closure permit application and post-closure financial assurance shall be submitted to DTSC, for DTSC review and approval, within 90 days from the issuance of the closure certification for the former oil storage tanks locations.
- q. **The facility shall not accept any waste that exhibits the characteristic of reactivity (D003) based on the test result using US EPA SW-846 as listed in Table III-3 of the Part B permit application or any waste that has been identified by the generator in the Waste Profile or hazardous waste manifest that the waste contains reactive waste.**
- r. **Wastes that contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) with concentration between 5 to 49 parts per million (ppm) shall only be managed at the Fuel Blending Unit. The facility shall not accept any waste containing PCBs with concentration of 50 ppm or greater.**
- s. **For purposes of waste characterization, the methods for analyzing volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) shall be changed to from EPA SW 846 Methods 624 and 625 to EPA SW 846 Methods 8260b and 8270c, respectively. In addition, Method 8010a will be replaced by 8021b, Method 8080 will be replaced by 8082, Method 9040/9040b will be replaced by 9040c, and Method 9045c will be replaced by 9045d. Waste analysis Method 25D shall not be used.**
- t. **The facility shall not receive more than 100 trucks per day and shall not receive more than 10 rail cars per day.**
- u. **The facility shall not begin construction of any proposed hazardous waste units until it obtains all permits required by all state and local regulatory agencies. Pursuant to California Health and Safety Code section 25199.3(a) the permit for the proposed units shall not become effective until the applicant is granted a local land use permit.**
- v. **The Permittee shall not place hazardous waste anywhere on the property other than in a permitted unit authorized to accept that particular hazardous waste.**
- w. **Within 60 days of the effective date of this permit, ISOCI shall demonstrate that the facility is not located within a 100-year floodplain. If ISOCI cannot demonstrate that the facility is not located within a 100-year floodplain, it shall**

**submit within 90 days a plan to comply with California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.18(b).**

- x. **Within 90 days of the effective date of this permit, ISOCI shall submit a complete revised Section V of the Part B Hazardous Waste Facility Permit application that complies with all applicable sections of California Code of Regulations, title 22, Articles 28 and 28.5, Air Emission Standards for Tanks, Surface Impoundments, and Containers.**

## PART VI. CORRECTIVE ACTION

The Permittee shall conduct corrective action at the facility pursuant to California Health and Safety Code section 25200.10. Corrective action shall be carried out under the Corrective Action Consent Agreement Docket HWCA: P3-00/01-002 issued on August 11, 2000. This Corrective Action Consent Agreement shall be amended prior to the effective date of this permit to include the additional 2.6363 acres recently purchased in December 2003, adjacent to the south property boundary of the existing facility.

## APPENDIX A.

### FACILITY PLOT PLAN